RAYON JACQUARD VELOUR

(With or Without Other Decorative Yarn)

(Second Edition)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS103–48

Effective Date for New Production From May 20, 1948

A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary

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COMMODITY STANDARDS

Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards. The purpose of Simplified Practice Recommendations is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for stock sizes and varieties of specific commodities that currently are in general production and demand. The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Simplified Practice Recommendation or Commercial Standard is voluntary. However, when reference to a Commercial Standard is made in contracts, labels, invoices, or advertising literature, the provisions of the standard are enforceable through usual legal channels as a part of the sales contract.

A Simplified Practice Recommendation or Commercial Standard originates with the proponent industry. The sponsors may be manufacturers, distributors, or users of the specific product. One of these three elements of industry submits to the Commodity Standards Division the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The Division, by means of assembled conferences or letter referenda, or both, assists the sponsor group in arriving at a tentative standard of practice and thereafter refers it to the other elements of the same industry for approval or for constructive criticism that will be helpful in making any necessary adjustments. The regular procedure of the Division assures continuous servicing of each effective Simplified Practice Recommendation and Commercial Standard, through review and revision, whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action. Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are printed and made available by the Department of Commerce through the Government Printing Office.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD FOR RAYON JACQUARD VELOUR (With or Without Other Decorative Yarn)

On December 16, 1941, at the instance of a group of manufacturers (at that time known as the Plush Weavers Guild) a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and users of cotton and rayon velour adopted a recommended commercial standard for this commodity, which was subsequently accepted in writing by the trade and published as Commercial Standard CS103–42.

On February 16, 1948, on recommendation of the Upholstery and Drapery Fabric Manufacturers Association and with the approval of the standing committee, a revision of CS103–42 was circulated for acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted and approved the revised standard as shown herein.

Project Manager: HERBERT A. EHRMAN, Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards.

Technical Adviser: W. D. APPEL, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, National Bureau of Standards.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS103–48

for

RAYON JACQUARD VELOUR

(With or Without Other Decorative Yarn)

(SECOND EDITION)

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this commercial standard is to establish on a national basis, minimum specifications and methods of test for rayon jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn) for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users; to serve as an assurance and protection to the purchasers; to promote fair competition among manufacturers, and to serve as a basis for certification of quality.

SCOPE

2. This commercial standard provides a minimum quality for rayon jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn) for upholstery purposes based on colorfastness, anchorage of pile, abrasion resistance, weight of pile, and weight and construction of the fabric. It also includes methods of test, recommended method of identification, and illustrates the recommended manner in which manufacturers and distributors may declare compliance with the commercial standard.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3. *Width.*—The width of the finished fabric exclusive of the selvage shall be not less than that designated by the seller.

4. *Weight.*—The weight of the finished fabric shall be not less than 1.50 pounds per linear yard, 54 inches wide (16 ounces per square yard).

DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

5. *Pile.*

5a. *Weight of pile.*—The weight of the pile of the finished fabric shall be not less than 0.70 pound per linear yard, 54 inches wide (7.47 ounces per square yard).

5b. *Tufts.*—There shall be not less than 240 pile tufts to the square inch of the basic rayon pile yarn in that part of the finished fabric having complete coverage. (A pile tuft is two exposed ends of a pile loop.)

5c. *Ends of pile.*—The number of ends of basic rayon pile yarn of the finished fabric shall be not less than 756 per 54-inch width (14 per inch.) Decorative cotton-pile yarn shall be no less than two-ply.

5d. *Pile coverage.*—The pile tufts shall cover at least 80 percent of the face of the fabric. (That is, the pile may be omitted or cut out from not more than 20 percent of the area for pattern effect.)

5e. *Anchorage.*—When the finished fabric is subjected to the wear test outlined in paragraph 17, the pile shall show no indication of being pushed through the backing of the fabric.

6. *Fabric back (Ground weave).*

6a. *Warp yarn.*—All warp backing yarn shall be not less than two-ply.

6b. *Number of picks.*—The number of picks per inch in the filling of the finished fabric shall be not less than 26.

7. *Colorfastness.*—When the finished fabric is tested in accordance with the method outlined in paragraph 16, it shall withstand 40 hours exposure without appreciable change in color.

8. *Resistance to wear.*—When the finished fabric is subjected to the wear test outlined in paragraph 17, there shall be no appreciable change (par. 16d) in the appearance of the fabric.

METHODS OF TEST

9. *Width.*—The fabric is laid out without tension on a flat surface, care being taken that the fabric is smooth and free from wrinkles or creases. The distance from edge to edge (not including selvages) in a line perpendicular to the selvages is measured to the nearest one-sixteenth inch. The average of five measurements as widely separated as practicable is taken to be the width of the fabric.

10. *Standard conditions.*—Tests for weight of fabric, weight of pile, and resistance to wear shall be conducted on samples of the fabric which have been subjected to standard atmospheric conditions of 70° F (21° C) and 65 percent relative humidity for at least 4 hours. A tolerance of ±2° F (1.1° C) is permitted in temperature and ±2 percent in relative humidty.

11. *Weight of fabric.*—A specimen the full width of the fabric and of an accurately measured length equal to at least that of one repeat of the design, but in no case less than 12 inches, shall be accurately weighed and its weight per yard calculated.

12. *Weight of pile.*—A specimen the full width of the fabric and of a length equal to that of the distance between a repeat of the design is accurately measured. The pile is dissected from the specimen, conditioned, accurately weighed, and its weight calculated in pounds per linear yard (54 inches wide.)

13. *Tufts.*—The average number of pile tufts of the basic rayon pile yarn, per inch in the filling direction shall be determined by counting the tufts (a pile tuft is two exposed ends of a pile loop) in a full pile-covered space of at least 1 inch in not less than five different places staggered across the width of the fabric. The average number of pile rows per inch shall be determined in a similar manner, except that the count shall be made along the length of the fabric. The number of pile tufts per square inch shall be the product of these two averages.

14. *Ends of pile.*—The total number of ends of basic rayon pile in the fabric shall be determined by counting the tufts in a full pile-covered space of at least 1 inch in not less than five different places

staggered across the width of the fabric, and multiplying the average by the width of the fabric in inches as determined in paragraph 9.

15. *Picks.*—The average number of picks per inch shall be determined by counting the picks in a space of at least 5 inches in not less than three different places in the fabric.

16. *Colorfastness to light.*

16a. *Test specimens.*—Each test specimen shall be approximately 2½ by 3 inches. The number of specimens required for this test shall be equal to the number necessary to include all of the colors and shades in the fabric.

16b. *Apparatus.*—The apparatus for this test shall be a type FDA Fade-Ometer or its equivalent. A suitable fading lamp consists of a carbon arc enclosed in Pyrex glass, which shall be well cleaned every 24 hours of use, operated on a direct current of approximagely 13 amperes or 60-cycle alternating current of approximately 17 amperes, with 140 volts across the arc. The voltage of the power line to the apparatus is 208 to 250 volts. The distance from arc to samples is 10 inches. The air about the samples during exposure is humidified, but not to exceed 50-percent relative humidity, and its temperature is automatically controlled. The temperature of the air in the vicinity of the samples, measured with a mercury thermometer, shall not exceed 105° F (40.5° C) during this test.

16c. *Procedure.*—Each specimen shall be placed between opaque covers which will shield it from light except for an area of 1⅝ by 2 inches which shall be open to the air on both sides. The specimen so protected shall be exposed in the apparatus described above for a period of 40 hours. The specimen is then removed from the apparatus and allowed to lie in the dark at room temperature for at least 2 hours. In examining the results of Fade-Ometer tests, the exposed portion shall be cut out inside of the line left by the edge of the aperture in the Fade-Ometer slide and the exposed portion shall then be mounted on a similar portion of unexposed cloth and the interpretation of "appreciable change" shall be determined on that comparison.

16d. *Appreciable change.*—"Appreciable change" is understood to mean a change which, under good light conditions, is immediately noticeable in comparing the tested sample with the original. If closer inspection or a change of angle of light is required to make apparent the change, it shall not be considered appreciable.

16e. If any color in the fabric shows an appreciable change, the fabric shall not be considered satisfactory as to colorfastness.

17. *Resistance to wear.*

17a. *Test specimens.*—One specimen shall be cut in the direction of the warp and one in the direction of the filling, the center portion of which, for a distance of at least 2 inches, shall contain a maximum number of basic rayon pile tufts. Additional sets of test specimens shall be similarly cut

(a) to contain a maximum number of tufts of other decorative yarn, if used

(b) to contain a maximum amount of the cut-out portion of the fabric.

17b. *Apparatus.*—The apparatus shall be the Wyzenbeek Wear Test Machine, using 8-ounce army duck (10 ounces per square yard) as the abrasive agent, or equivalent apparatus.

17c. *Procedure.*—In using the Wyzenbeek machine, the specimens shall be inserted in the apparatus under a tension of 2½ pounds and the load under which the specimens are pressed against the abrasive shall be 2½ pounds. The specimens shall be subjected to 10,000 single rubs at a speed of approximately 180 single rubs per minute. The specimens shall then be removed and examined for wear and anchorage of pile. When other types of apparatus are used, equivalent control testing procedure shall be followed.

IDENTIFICATION

18. In order that purchasers may be assured that the rayon jacquard velour purchased actually complies with all requirements of the commercial standard, it is recommended that manufacturers include the following statement in conjunction with their name and address on labels, invoices, sales literature, etc.:

> This rayon jacquard velour complies with Commercial Standard CS103–48, developed by the trade, under the procedure of the National Bureau of Standards, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

19. When available space on labels is insufficient for the full statement in legible type, an abbreviated statement, as follows, is recommended:

> Complies with CS103–48, as developed by the trade, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

20. The following illustrates how an important group of producers has arranged to guarantee compliance with the commercial standard. Rayon jacquard velour produced by members of this group to conform with the standard may be readily identified by means of this label.

EFFECTIVE DATE

21. Having been passed through the regular procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this commercial standard was issued by the United States Department of Commerce, effective from May 20, 1948.

Edwin W. Ely,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

STANDING COMMITTEE

22. The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

HARRY A. SOVEL (chairman), Quaker Pile Fabrics Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. D. APPEL, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.
T. L. BLANKE, Manager, Merchandising Division, National Retail Dry Goods Association, 101 West 31st St., New York, N. Y.
ALLEN S. HATCHER, Northampton Textile Co., Mount Holly, N. J.
JOSEPH A. KAUFMAN, Kaufman Plush Co., Roxborough, Philadelphia 28, Pa.
THOMAS MADDEN, John J. Madden Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
E. C. MCCALL, Lenoir Chair Co., Lenoir, N. C.
MRS. CHARLOTTE PAYNE, National Council of Women, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
MISS LAURA PRATT, Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 So. Homan Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.
J. A. SAMPSON, Phoenix Chair Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
FRANK STUTZ, President, Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., 101 West 31st St., New York, N. Y.
G. R. TURNER, U. S. Testing Co., 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

23. On December 16, 1941, at the instance of a group of manufacturers (at that time known as the Plush Weavers Guild) a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and users of cotton and rayon velour adopted a recommended commercial standard for this commodity, which was subsequently accepted in writing by the trade and published as Commercial Standard CS103–42.

24. *First revision.*—In order to better the minimum quality of cotton rayon velour covered by CS103–42 the Upholstery and Drapery Fabric Manufacturers Association on December 15, 1947, recommended a revision of the standard to include an increase in the number of pile tufts, and an increase in the number of picks. The recommendation also includes a change of title and a change in the method of taking test specimens. Following approval by the standing committee and acceptance by a satisfactory majority, announcement of the effective date of the revision, CS103–48, was issued on April 20, 1948.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date _____

Commodity Standards Division,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard CS103–48 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

Fabric manufacture [1]
Fabric commodity manufacture [1]
Testing [1]
Distribution [1]
Purchase [1]

of rayon jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn).

We reserve the right to depart from it as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

(Cut on this line)

Signature of authorized officer _____
(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City, Zone, and State _____

[1] Underscore which one. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General Support" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold; first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptances and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users, and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the Standing Committee or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

25. The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or purchase of rayon jacquard velour. In accepting the standard they reserved the right to depart therefrom as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that articles which actually comply with the requirements of this standard in all respects will be regularly identified or labeled as conforming thereto, and that purchasers will require such specific evidence of conformity.

ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, Lowell, Mass.
American Specification Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Intermountain Consumers' Service, Inc., Denver, Colo.
National Council of Women of the U. S., Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Institute of Cleaning & Dyeing, Silver Spring, Md.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.
Upholstery & Drapery Fabric Manufacturers Assn., Inc., New York, N. Y.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acme Weaving Mills, Anniston, Ala.
Alms & Doepke Co., The Cincinnati, Ohio.
Angelus Furniture Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Associated Merchandising Corp., The, New York, N. Y.
Aulsbrook Co., The, Detroit, Mich.
B & B Stores, Inc., Logansport, Ind.
Bailey Schmitz Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Baldwin Manufacturing Co., The, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ball Stores, Inc., Muncie, Ind.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., The, Baltimore, Md
Barcalo Mfg Co., Chandler Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bates Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Maine.
Beachley Furniture Co., Inc., Hagerstown, Md.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Blackstone Plush Mills, Inc., Clinton, Mass.
Bodinoff, C., New York, N. Y.
Bowser-Morner Testing Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio.
Bradenton Woman's Club, Bradenton, Fla.
Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, Fall River, Mass. (General support.)
Brooks, S., Manufacturing Co., Denver, Colo.
Brothers Bedding Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
California Testing Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Carr Plush Co., Inc., Gloucester City, N. J.
Cheney Brothers, New York, N. Y.
Chittenden & Eastman Co., Burlington, Iowa.
Collins & Aikman Corp., New York, N. Y.
Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, N. Y. (General support.)
Cook, S. A., & Co., Medina, N. Y.
Cox & Fuller, New York, N. Y.
Craftex Mills, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellen H. Richards Institute, State College, Pa.
Dallas Laboratories, The., Dallas, Tex.
Dutton, Andrew, Co., Boston, Mass.
Ekroth Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fort Smith Chair Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
Georgia School of Technology, Textile Department, Atlanta, Ga.
Harrison Pile Fabrics Corp., Paterson, N. J.
Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y.
Hettwer Bedding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hexter, S. M., Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hoenigsberger, A., Chicago, Ill.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Jamestown Royal Upholstery Corp., Jamestown, N. Y.
Jowett Mills, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kaufman Plush Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Keller's Department Store, Liberty, N. Y.
Kingsley Furniture Co., Inc., La Porte, Ind.
Kroehler Manufacturing Co., Naperville, Ill.
Leeds College of Technology, Leeds, York, England. (General support.)
Lehman, H. B., Connor Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Lenoir Chair Co., Lenoir, N. C.
Levin Bros., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Logan, A. J., Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lima Mattress Co., Lima, Ohio.
Madden, John J., Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Martin, J. B., Co., Norwich, Conn.
McClellan, Chas. P., & Son, Fall River, Mass.
Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Michigan Seating Co., Jackson, Mich.
Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
Milwaukee Boston Store, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.
National Retail Testing Bureau, New York, N. Y.
Nebraska, University of, Economics Department, Lincoln, Nebr.
New Orleans Furniture Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, La.
New York Bed Spring Co., Detroit, Mich.
Newton, Herbert B., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northampton Textile Co., Mount Holly, N. J.
Ohio State University, The, Columbus, Ohio.
Oregon Millinery Co., Portland, Oreg.
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc., The, Milwaukee, Wis.
Parlor Furniture Manufacturing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Pease Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Penniman & Browne, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Pennsylvania Plush Weavers, Inc., Easton, Pa.
Perfect Parlor Furniture Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Perfection Mattress & Spring Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Phenix, L. C., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phoenix Chair Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Quaker Pile Fabric Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
Re-Ly-On Products Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rhode Island Plush Mills, Woonsocket, R. I.
Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Rike-Kumler Co., The, Dayton, Ohio.
Riverside Braid Co., Riverside, R. I. (General support.)
Roberti Bros., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Rodgers-Wade Manufacturing Co., Paris, Tex.
Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Louis Sampling & Testing Works, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Testing Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo.
Schmitt & Henry Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Schultz & Hirsch Co., Chicago, Ill.
Shilstone Testing Laboratory, Inc., New Orleans, La.
Skinner & Sherman, Inc., Boston, Mass.
Sleepmakers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Snell, Foster D., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Southern Testing Laboratories, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.
Spindler, George, Co., Baltimore, Md.
Stern & Stern Textiles, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.
Taylor, T. R., & Co., York, Pa.
Tennessee State Industries, West Nashville, Tenn.
Texas Technological College, Division of Home Economics, Lubbock, Tex.
Textile Testing & Research Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., The, Brookline, Mass.
Timme, E. F., & Son, New York, N. Y.
Toledo Parlor Furniture Co., The, Toledo, Ohio.
United States Plush Mills, Inc., Lonsdale, R. I.
United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
Van Sciver, J. B., Co., Camden, N. J.
Velvet Textile Corp., New Haven, Conn.
Victoria Plush Mill, Swarthmore, Pa.
Washington Furniture Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Wissahickon Plush Mills, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Woonsocket Falls Mill, Woonsocket, R. I.
Wuest, Adam, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wyoming, University of, Division of Home Economics, Laramie, Wyo.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, Department of, Division of Purchase Sales & Traffic, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.
0–40. Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).
1–42. Clinical thermometers (third edition).
2–30. Mopsticks.
3–40. Stoddard solvent (third edition).
4–29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
5–46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron (second edition).
6–31. Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5–46.
7–29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
8–41. Gage blanks (third edition).
9–33. Builders' template hardware (second edition).
10–29. Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5–46.
11–41. Moisture regains of cotton yarns (second edition).
12–40. Fuel oils (fifth edition).
13–44. Dress patterns (fourth edition).
14–43. Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and sport shirts (made from woven fabrics) (third edition).
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23–30. Feldspar.
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25–30. Special screw threads. Superseded by SC24–43.
26–30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
27–36. Mirrors (second edition).
28–46. Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins and covers (second edition).
29–31. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
30–31. Colors for sanitary ware. (Withdrawn as Commercial Standard March 15, 1948.)
31–38. Wood shingles (fourth edition).
32–31. Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
33–43. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon) (second edition).
34–31. Bag, case, and strap leather.
35–47. Hardwood plywood (third edition).
36–33. Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).
37–31. Steel bone plates and screws.
38–32. Hospital rubber sheeting.

CS No.
39–37. Wool and part wool blankets (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard, July 14 1941).
40–32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41–32. Surgeons' latex gloves.
42–43. Structural fiber insulating board (third edition).
43–32. Grading of sulphonated oils.
44–32. Apple wraps.
45–45. Douglas fir plywood (seventh edition).
46–40. Hosiery lengths and sizes (third edition).
47–34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.
48–40. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).
49–34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
50–34. Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
51–35. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
52–35. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
53–35. Colors and finishes for cast stone.
54–35. Mattresses for hospitals.
55–35. Mattresses for institutions.
56–41. Oak flooring (second edition).
57–40. Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).
58–36. Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
59–44. Textiles—testing and reporting (fourth edition).
60–48. Hardwood dimension lumber (second edition).
61–37. Wood-slat venetian blinds.
62–38. Colors for kitchen accessories.
63–38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
64–37. Walnut veneers.
65–43. Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products (second edition).
66–38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
67–38. Marking articles made of karat gold.
68–38. Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
69–38. Pine oil disinfectant.
70–41. Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71–41).
71–41. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70–41).
72–38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).

CS No.

73-48. Old growth Douglas fir, Sitka spruce and western hemlock standard stock doors (fourth edition).
74-39. Solid hardwood wall panelihg.
75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).
76-39. Hardwood interior trim and molding.
77-48. Enameled cast iron plumbing fixtures (second edition).
78-40. Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).
79-40. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).
80-41. Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
81-41. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
82-41. Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market)
83-41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market),
84-41. Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).
85-41. Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
86-41. Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
87-41. Red electric warning lanterns.
88-41. Liquid burning flares.
89-40. Hardwood stair treads and risers.
90- . (Reserved for power shovels and cranes.)
91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
92-41. Cedar, cypress and redwood tank stock lumber.
93-41. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
94-41. Calking lead.
95-41. Lead pipe.
96-41. Lead traps and bends.
97-42. Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
98-42. Artists' oil paints.
99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
100-47. Porcelain-enameled steel utensils (third edition).
101-43. Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
102. (Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines).
103-48. Rayon Jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn).
104-46. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners (second edition).
105-43. Mineral wool; loose, granulated, or felted-form, in low-temperature installations.
106-44. Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (second edition).

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107-45. Commercial electric-refrigeration condensing units (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard September 4, 1947).
108-43. Treading automobile and truck tires.
109-44. Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.
110-43. Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).
111-43. Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.
112-43. Homogeneous fiber wallboard.
113-44. Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
114-43. Hospital sheeting for mattress protection.
115-44. Porcelain-enameled tanks for domestic use.
116-44. Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.
117-44. Mineral wool; blankets, blocks, insulating cement, and pipe insulation for heated industrial equipment.
118-44. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.
(E) 119-45.[1] Dial indicators (for linear measurements).
120-46. Standard stock ponderosa pine doors (second edition).
121-45. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
122-45. Western hemlock plywood.
123-45. Grading of diamond powder.
(E) 124-45.[1] Master disks.
125-47. Prefabricated homes (second edition).
126-45. Tank mounted air compressors.
127-45. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
128-45. Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
129-47. Materials for safety wearing apparel (second edition).
130-46. Color materials for art education in schools.
131-46. Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
132-46. Hardware cloth.
133-46. Woven wire netting.
134-46. Cast aluminum cooking utensils (metal composition).
135-46. Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).
136-46. Blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).
137-46. Size measurements for men's and boys' shorts (woven fabrics).
138-47. Insect wire screening.
139-47. Work gloves.
140-47. Convectors: testing and rating.
141-47. Sine bars, blocks, plates, and fixtures.
142-47. Automotive lifts.
143-47. Standard strength and extra strength perforated clay pipe.
144-47. Formed metal porcelain enameled sanitary ware.
145-47. Testing and rating hand-fired hot water supply boilers.
146-47. Gowns for hospital patients.
147-48. Colors for molded urea plastics.
148-48. Men's circular flat and rib knit rayon underwear.
149-48. Utility-type house dress sizes.
150-48. Hot rolled rail steel bars (produced from tee-section rails).

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

[1] Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard, drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.

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